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Letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 21 May 2003 (S/2003/593).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report from the Philippines submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 2 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 16 May 2003 concerning the questions and comments of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the Philippine supplementary report to its initial report to the Committee, and submit herewith an advance copy of the Philippine response thereto (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Lauro L. **Baja**, Jr.
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

THIRD REPORT

ON PHILIPPINE ACTION AND INITIATIVES AGAINST

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

A report in compliance with paragraph 6 of UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)

22 September 2003

I. OVERVIEW

PHILIPPINE ACTION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

On 19 June 2003 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Blas F. Ople took the lead in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in discussing international terrorism with ASEAN's ten dialogue partners: Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia, and the United States.

The Secretary mentioned that with regard to the Abu Sayyaf terrorist group in Southern Philippines, their strength has been downgraded to just a handful of desperate stragglers in the mountains of Sulu. "From being a terrorist lair, the island province of Basilan is now emerging as a showcase of peace and development. Basilan has been completely liberated from the Abu Sayyaf. The end of the Abu Sayyaf is near, very near." The Abu Sayaff group is believed to have links with the Jemaah Islamiyah, which has a network established throughout Southeast Asia.

As a contribution to the implementation of UNSCR 1373, the Philippines played host to the International Conference on Terrorism and Tourism Recovery, which was co-sponsored by the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Tourism and the National Security Council together with the World Tourism Organization. It was held in 8-9 November 2002 in Makati City, in the wake of the October 2002 Bali Terrorist Bombing. as a Philippine contribution to counter terrorism (CT) efforts. The Conference issued the "Makati Accord of 2002" which contains the strong resolve of all the participating countries to intensify efforts to fight the international terrorist threat.

While the escape from detention of arrested Indonesian terrorist suspect Fathur Rahman Al-Ghozi last July 2003 was a setback to Philippine CT efforts,

Philippine law enforcement authorities are intensifying their drive to locate terrorist suspects, and have improved detainee security.

Filipino nationals abroad were not spared the effects of terrorism in other countries. Mr. Ranilo Buenaventura, a UN employee, was killed in the terrorist bombing of the UN Headquarters in Baghdad on 19 August 2003.

Effects/Reactions of Terrorism in the Philippines

In November 2002, because of "unidentified but specific and credible threat" of terrorist attack, the Embassies of Australia and Canada and the European Commission Mission decided to temporarily close their offices in Metro Manila. At the same time, two Iraqi diplomats suspected of dealings with the Al-Qaeda group were declared *persona non grata* and were asked to leave the Philippines.

Terrorists masterminded a spate of bombings in Davao in the Southern Philippines in March and April 2003, claiming a total of 37 lives and causing scores of injuries.

Anti-Money Laundering – While, the Philippines remains in the list of Non-cooperative Countries and Territories (NCCT) as per the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Philippine Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC) is working closely with the FATF to bring the Philippines to compliance standards. The AMLC foresees Philippine de-listing in the near future. The Central Bank (BSP) states that the country's laws are in full compliance of the Paris-based anti-money laundering watchdog's standards and that the Philippines has enacted most, if not all legislation needed to remedy the deficiencies previously identified.

National Legislation on Terrorism - The Philippine legislature is in the process of enacting an anti-terrorism law and ratifying CT conventions. Legislative deliberations are engaged and continuing. Ratification and implementation of all the major international CT instruments is a top priority of the Philippine Government. (Note: all remaining conventions ratified as of October 2003)

II. BILATERAL COOPERATION

- The **Philippines and Australia** signed on 4 March 2003 a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism. The MOU enumerates possible areas of cooperation which include information and intelligence; money laundering and financing of international terrorism; smuggling and border control issues, illegal trafficking in weapons, ammunition, explosives; and defense cooperation relating to international terrorist activities.

- The Philippines submitted to **Indonesia** a draft Philippines-Indonesia MOU on Cooperation in Law Enforcement during the 3rd Meeting of the Philippines-Indonesia Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation, held in Manila on 20 and 21

December 2002. Cooperation to prevent and fight cross-border terrorist activities was also discussed during the Philippine-Indonesia Border Committee vice Chairmen's Conference held in December 2002.

- The **Philippines-Malaysia** Agreement on Anti-Smuggling, (1967) serves as the foundation for the existing Philippines-Malaysia border crossing/border patrol cooperation. At the forthcoming RP-Malaysia Joint Committee Meeting (JCM), to be held later this year, it is expected that this agreement will be intensified by new discussions regarding the implementation.

- The **Philippines-China** MOU on Cooperation in Combating Transnational Crime was signed on 30 October 2001, ratified on 18 December 2001, and entered into force on 28 May 2002. The MOU provides for a mechanism for the law enforcement agencies of both parties to cooperate in the prevention and investigation of transnational crimes. It provides for intelligence exchange, exchange of public records and documents, exchange of information on on-going cases, exchange of equipment, and personnel training.

- President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's visit to the **United States** in May 2003 resulted in commitments to intensify bilateral and regional CT cooperation, and a comprehensive assistance package to the Philippines for CT efforts totaling US$ 247 million.

- The **US-Agency for International Development (USAID)-Philippines** program in Mindanao "Balikatan 2002" helped citizens in conflict-affected areas to rebuild a peaceful economy and community life. This is part of the larger USAID strategy for development in the Philippines. The USAID objectives in Mindanao are focused on improved business climate and equitable economic growth. The USAID also intends to strengthen local government units; improve family planning, health and nutrition services; protect natural resources; provide electricity in remote villages through renewable energy. For the Fiscal Year 2002, USAID directed US$41 million, or more than half of its US$71 million budget, to activities in Mindanao, particularly in conflict-affected areas, and to national level initiatives that have an impact on counter-terrorism.

- The **United Kingdom's** Charity Commission for England and Wales has offered its expertise in regulating Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) with respect to possible terrorist finance, through seminars conducted in Asia, including Manila from 23-24 September 2003.

- Other countries have offered assistance to the Philippines to help in its CT efforts, including **Canada** and **Japan**.

III. REGIONAL AND MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) – Southeast Asia

Philippine-Indonesia-Malaysia Agreement

A Trilateral Agreement was signed on 07 May 2002, between the **Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia**. This Trilateral Agreement on CT cooperation aims at information exchange and establishment of communication procedures between the three countries; it also provides for the strengthening of the chain of existing Bilateral Defense, Security and Border Cooperation Agreements; and allowing the countries to share airline passenger lists. **Cambodia** acceded to the agreement on 31 July 2002.

ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Trans-National Crime

Under the terrorism component of the Work Program to implement the ASEAN Plan of action to combat transnational crime which was endorsed and adopted by the 2nd Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) held in Kuala Lumpur on 17 May 2002, the International Community can provide technical assistance and other support to ASEAN member countries in need of such in implementing UNSC 1373 in the following categories:

1. Information Exchange; Legal Matters;
2. Law Enforcement Cooperation; Training;
3. Institutional Capacity Building.

ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM (ARF)

The Philippines contributed to the formulation of the statement on measures against terrorist financing, which was issued during the 9th ARF in Brunei on 31 July 2002. The Philippines expressed its support to the proposal to establish the ARF Intersessional Meeting on Counter-terrorism and Transnational Crime (ISM ON CT-TC), as well as the issuance of the ASEAN-U.S. Joint Declaration on Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.

The ARF resolved to:

- Explore ways to establishing linkages between ASEAN and other international agencies to further facilitate sharing of information and analysis of critical intelligence information.
- Conduct seminars/workshops to consider the feasibility of multilateral or bilateral legal arrangements to facilitate the apprehension, investigation, prosecution, extradition, exchange of witnesses, sharing of evidence, inquiry and seizure of

assets etc. in order to enhance mutual legal and administrative assistance among ASEAN member countries.

- Organize exchanges of experts to deepen cooperation among frontline enforcement agencies in combating terrorism and share best practices.
- Develop regional training/capacity programs to enhance existing capabilities in investigation, intelligence, surveillance, counter-terrorism, detection and monitoring and reporting of terrorist activities.

During the Second Annual Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) held in Kuala Lumpur on 16-17 May 2002 a terrorism component of the work program was adopted to implement the ASEAN Plan of Action on Transnational Crime. It includes, among others, activities for the promotion of information exchange, legal matters, law enforcement cooperation, training, institutional capacity building and regional cooperation.

The Work Program included two initiatives on terrorism raised by H.E. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo during the 7TH ASEAN Summit held in Brunei Darussalam in November 2001as follows:

(1) To hold a multilateral seminar game to test emergency to terrorist threats and

(2) To work on a regional operational convention or agreement to combat terrorism.

US-ASEAN Counter-Terrorism Declaration

The ASEAN-US Declaration on Terrorism signed in Brunei on 1 August 2002, contains political commitments to cooperate mainly in information exchange and training in combating terrorism.

IV. OTHER MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

ASIA-EUROPE MEETING (ASEM 4)

The 4th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM 4), held in Copenhagen on 23-24 September 2002 had in-depth discussions on various new security challenges, international terrorism and its possible links with transnational organized crime. The leaders adopted the **ASEM Copenhagen Declaration on Cooperation against International Terrorism** and the **ASEM Copenhagen Cooperation Programme on Fighting International Terrorism**, which included the following:

Short-term activities

- Establishment of an ad hoc informal consultative mechanism enabling ASEM Coordinators and Senior Officials to confer expeditiously on significant international events.
- An ASEM Seminar on Anti-terrorism to be held in China in 2003 to discuss how to strengthen the UN's leading role and ASEM cooperation on anti-terrorism.
- Full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1373 and cooperation with the UN Counterterrorism Committee, recognizing the need for providing technical assistance to third countries in order to implement this resolution.
- Early accession to and implementation of the existing international conventions and protocols on terrorism and transnational organized crime.
- Support for UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.
- Cooperation to facilitate early entry into force of *the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* and its related protocols.

Medium-term activities

- Increasing cooperation, by enhancing customs communication networks, combating financial crime and money laundering, and improving air and maritime security, while assuring the smooth flow of goods, capital and people.
- Mutual efforts in capacity-building, enabling ASEM partners to work more closely together in fighting terrorism, implementing all UN counter-terrorism Security Council resolutions and international conventions, as well as encouraging ASEM partners to follow the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF).
- An *ASEM Symposium* on combating underground banking and the need to supervise alternate remittance service in European and Asian countries will be held in *German in September 2003*, within the context of the ASEM Anti-Money Laundering initiative.
- Enhancing cross-cultural understanding and building mutual confidence by initiating an *ASEM Dialogue on Cultures and Civilizations* (an ASEM Conference will be held in *China in June 2003*.

Long-term activities

- Advancing human resources development by building on existing ASEM educational exchange programs.
- Strengthening the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF), with its mandate to promote deeper understanding and greater people-to-people exchanges between Asia and Europe.

- Enhancing cooperation to promote sustainable economic development through closer partnerships in trade and investment, and building on the results of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Financing for Development and the WTO Doha Development Agenda.

European Commission (EC)

The European Commission (EC), citing the ASEM Copenhagen Declaration on Cooperation against International Terrorism and the ASEM Copenhagen Cooperation Programme on Fighting International Terrorism, has offered a 1 million euro grant to the Philippines for CT assistance. The EC's assistance to the Philippines in the implementation of UNSCR 1373, or Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM) is envisaged to be launched in the second half of 2003.

The EC is in the process of putting together a concrete work program for the proposed 6-month mission of the RRM, A team of experts in law enforcement, financial matters, information technology and customs or immigration matters has been sent to the Philippines in order to conduct relevant training programs and help design a possible medium-term cooperation framework of EC/EU assistance to the Philippines in CT measures, in cooperation and consultation with concerned Philippine government agencies.

Certain equipment provisions and other training programs have also been proposed by the EC under the RRM, such as X-ray machines, metal detectors, search mirrors, bomb bins and bomb blankets.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force Terms of Reference

At the October 2002 Economic Leaders meeting in Los Cabos, Mexico, leaders issued the APEC Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth. Leaders pledged to fully implement the Shanghai Counter-terror Statement and agreed to ensure that APEC infrastructure in the areas of trade, finance and information systems is protected by enhancing Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR), halting terrorist financing and promoting cyber security. In implementing the objectives of the meeting by monitoring progress and building capacity the Senior Officials agreed to establish an APEC Counter-terrorism Task Force. Its particulars are:

Course of development of the Counter-Terrorism Action Plan

- Need for a procedural structure and coordination of the many counter-terrorism issues within APEC.

- Need for an intermediate collective focal point within APEC to coordinate and add value to such proposals before submission to Senior Officials and to oversee its implementation.
- Programs and projects aimed at enhancing national capacity-building in combating transnational crime; and support related programs and projects of the ASEAN and other international organizations.
- The global nature of the terrorist threat requires that APEC coordinate closely with other international activities and the Task Force could provide the single point of contact to facilitate such interaction.

Purpose of the Task Force

- Coordinate the implementation of the 2002 Leaders' Statement on Fighting Terrorism and Promoting Growth using the APEC Counter terrorism Action Plan as agreed in the 1st SOM in Chiang Rai, Thailand in February 2003.
- Assist economies to identify and assess counter-terrorism needs.
- Coordinate capacity building and technical assistance programs, including through consultations with international financial institutions.
- Cooperate with the international organizations to implement the Leaders Statement.
- Facilitate cooperation between APEC for a on counter-terrorism issues and assist in making recommendations on proposals/project to Senior Officials.

Specific areas to be tackled by the Task Force include protecting cargos and ships engaged in international voyages, protecting international aviation, protecting people in transit as well as halting the financing of terrorism.

It will also be active in promoting cyber security, energy security and the security of the food and water supply and other infrastructure in the APEC region.

Structure and Administration of the Task Force

- The Task Force will be managed by a Chair and Vice Chair, with support from the APEC Secretariat.
- Membership will be open to all interested member economies and a representative from the APEC Secretariat.
- The Task Force meet on the margins of the Senior Officials' meetings, commencing at the 2nd SOM in Khon Kaen, Thailand and conduct business via email intersessionally.
- The Task Force will report to the SOM and have a term of two years.

APEC Senior Officials Meeting II (SOM II)

APEC SOM II held in Chiang Rai, Thailand from 12-21 February 2003, endorsed the establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) to coordinate the implementation of joint measures to protect key APEC infrastructure.

APEC Senior Officials Meeting III (SOM III)

APEC SOM III was held in Phuket, Thailand from 14-23 August 2003. The CTTF met and agreed on the following:

- Closer cooperation among APEC member countries, to ensure threat of terrorism will not deter APEC economies to achieve the shared goal of a free, open and prosperous APEC region.
- The CTTF can act as a bridge between donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and APEC for a
- Sharing of information with the UN CTC and the G-8's Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG).

Manila APEC Maritime Security Meeting

As a specific Philippine contribution to the global fight against terrorism, the Philippines hosted the APEC High Level Meeting in Maritime Security Cooperation, held in Manila from 8-9 September 2003. The Meeting (1) discussed the results of various maritime security conferences held recently in APEC economies; (2) heard country presentations on maritime security; (3) discussed the costs of terrorism; (4) explored areas of cooperation in maritime security; (5) engaged the private sector in a cooperative partnership to enhance maritime trade and security in the APEC region.

IV. DOMESTIC EFFORTS

The Government's national policy is articulated through the "14 Pillars of Policy and Action Against Terrorism" as enumerated in Memorandum Order No. 37 dated 21 October 2001.

The Department of Justice is of the view that to counter terrorism it is necessary to establish a legal framework that would intensify our commitments to international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and recommends the following:

- Establish the necessary database on national as well as international legislation and jurisprudence on transnational crime;

- Establish strategic research centers on the structure and dynamics of transnational organized crime in all its forms; to design a comprehensive information sharing mechanism linking Philippine and foreign institutions;
- Fast-track accession and ratification of remaining international conventions on terrorism (NOTE: already done as of October 2003); support and/or initiate regional and bilateral counter-terrorism agreements when possible; and
- Closely coordinate with Philippine Congress on its draft anti-terrorism bill; prepare necessary draft enabling legislation, amendments to existing laws, executive and administrative orders and implementing rules and regulations to ensure swift implementation of said international instruments and harmonization with Philippine legal system.

Philippine Response to UNSC Resolutions

CTC follow-up to Resolution 1456

Re: Point #4 "Step up efforts to facilitate the provision of assistance by developing targets and priorities for global action" (para 5)

The Philippines envisions the need to strengthen and increase evidence and information sharing and gathering capabilities to effect strict border/immigration control, customs' cooperation, aviation security and prevention of piracy; data build up for terrorists' networks and activities by the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC); and government to government collaboration on operations and synchronized efforts in the fight of terrorists and terrorist groups.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) expressed the need to organize training courses on intelligent gathering techniques, money laundering, financial investigation, border security and CT measures. In this manner the Philippines could also share its own experience in countering terrorism within the country.

The National Security Council Technical Working Group through an opinion survey conducted between 30 October to 5 November 2002 worked out the following definition on the terms *intelligence and counter-intelligence* as:

> ***Intelligence*** - Planning, collection, production, and dissemination of information/knowledge to proper authorities tasked to promote national interest and security.
>
> ***Counter-intelligence*** - The aspect of intelligence that is concerned with the detection and identification, prevention and neutralization of espionage, sabotage, subversion and other activities of foreign and domestic individuals, groups and other entities inimical to national security and public safety.

Philippine Action with Regard to Provisions of UNSC 1373:

Sub-Paragraph 1 (A):

Measures Taken To Prevent And Suppress The Financing Of Terrorist Acts:

Enacted and Proposed Legislation

1. ***Republic Act No. 9160*** titled the **Anti-Money Laundering Law**, took effect on 7 October 2001. - enacted in combating transnational crimes such as terrorism, money-laundering and cross-border securities fraud. It created the AMLC, which has the authority to freeze accounts and assets at banks and financial institutions.

2. ***Senate Bill No. 1980*** a proposed "Anti-Terrorism Act" authorizes inquiry into all kinds of bank deposits.

3. ***House Bill No. 3802*** another proposed "Anti-Terrorism Act"

   - Authorizes the regional trial courts *to issue freeze orders* on any deposit or similar account which is in any way related to acts of terrorism.
   - Authorizes such courts *to issue order of forfeiture of property*. The bill is still pending at the Senate.

4. ***Executive Order No. 331*** created an Inter-Agency Task Force to combat securities fraud.

5. ***House Bill No. 1458*** another draft "Anti-Terrorism Act " proposed the creation of an "Anti-Terrorism Council".

6. ***Executive Order No. 336*** reconstitutes the National Action Committee on Anti-Hijacking and Anti-Terrorism (NACAHT) as the National Council for Civil Aviation Security (NCCAS).

Subparagraph 1 (D)

The Philippines enacted on 7 March 2003 Republic Act No. 9194, which amends the Philippine Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2001. The new legislation addresses the main legal deficiencies in the Philippine anti-money laundering regime previously identified by the FATF.

Operative Paragraph 2 - Sub-paragraph (e)

Steps taken to establish terrorist acts as serious criminal offences and to ensure that the punishment reflects the seriousness of terrorist acts.

- ***Senate Bill No. 2540*** entitled "Anti-Terrorism Act of 2003" An Act to define and penalize acts of terrorism and for other purposes.

- ***Senate Bill No. 5923*** entitled "Anti-Terrorism Act of 2003" An Act defining terrorism, providing penalties therefor and for other purposes .Substitute Bill for House Bill Nos. 3802, 4980, 4987, 5025 and 5110. The Bill describes several acts as acts of terrorism, such as causing the wanton destruction of properties through any means with the intent of disturbing public peace and order.

Subparagraph (f) Procedures and mechanism in place to assist other states.

The National Council for Civil Aviation Security (NCCAS) shall establish close coordination and cooperation with concerned agencies of countries which are vigorously opposed to international terrorism to enable the Philippine Government to actively participate in the concerted effort to secure civil aviation industry in general.

Operative Paragraph 3

Sub-Paragraph (A) Steps Taken To Intensify And Accelerate The Exchange of Operational Information

- ***Executive Order NO. 100*** (7 May 2000) issued to strengthen the operational, administrative and information support system of the Philippine Center on Transnational Crime (PCTC).

Sub-Paragraph (b) Steps Taken To Exchange Information And Cooperation

- Agreement on Information Exchange and Establishment of Communication procedures; Intelligence sharing in the Trilateral Agreement on Counter-Terrorism (Philippines, Malaysia And Indonesia – 7 May 2002.

- Office of the President Memorandum Order No. 92 (15 February 1993) The Interpol National Central Bureau for the Philippines (Interpol NCB-Manila) was reconstituted to serve the National Liaison Office and main coordination body of international police cooperation against international crime.

In order to ensure the security of its nationals abroad, the Philippines has a proposal to assign in selected Philippine diplomatic missions abroad to monitor and collect intelligence information particularly on transnational crime officers with assigned ranks of

- *Police Attache under the Philippine National Police (PNP)*
- *Political Attache/Counsellor for Security Matters under the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)*

Sub-paragraph (c) Steps taken to cooperate

1. **Trilateral Agreement** (Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia) of 7 May 2002, includes provisions to strengthen border controls and allow the countries to share airline passenger lists;
2. ***Batas Pambansa Blg. 39*** (7 September 1979) – An Act Regulating the Activities and Requiring the Registration of Foreign Agents in the Philippines or "Foreign Agents Act of 1979". Enacted for reasons of national security and interest to regulate the activities of foreign agents and to require them to register and to disclose their political activities in the Philippines in order to identify and appraise their statements and actions;
3. **Revised Administrative Code (RAC)** Sec. 897 – provides for the annual inspection of firearms held under license and to report any violation;
4. **RAC** Sec. 878 - Unlawful manufacture, dealing in, acquisition, disposition, or possession of firearms, parts of firearms, or ammunition thereof or instruments or implements used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms and ammunition;
5. **RAC** Sec 883 – License required for manufacturer or dealer in firearms.
6. **Standard Operating Procedure No. 4** – Control and supervision of the importation, sale and possession and use of explosives dated 19 April 1991;
7. **Standard Operating Procedure No. 13** – Licensing of Firearms dated 19 September 1991;
8. Memorandum of The Secretary Of Interior And Local Government recommending the phase-out of the use/manufacture or sale of *paltik* (home made) firearms;
9. **PNP Circular No. 5** – Disposition of captured, confiscated, surrendered and deposited firearms, ammunition and explosives, dated 05 September 1994;
10. **Executive Order 110** – Directing the PNP to support the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in internal security operations for the suppression of insurgency and other serious threats to national security, dated 15 June 1991;
11. **Executive Order 145** – Amending EO No. 386 dated 19 December 1989, Establishing a National Crime Information System (NCIS), Providing the mechanisms therefore and other similar purposes, dated 27 August 1999.

V. INTERNATIONAL TREATIES / CONVENTIONS / PROTOCOLS

The Philippines has signed ten (10) Extradition Treaties with countries such as Australia, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, and Republic of Korea, Micronesia, Switzerland, Thailand and the United States.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had obtained the concurrence of the various government agencies concerned in order to fast-track the ratification of the pending conventions on terrorism in the Philippine Senate. They were approved by the Senate

Committee on Foreign Relations in September 2003, and have been forwarded to the Senate Plenary for final ratification. **(NOTE: They were finally ratified in October 2003)** The agreements include:

1. **Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation**

2. **Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf**

3. **Suppression of the Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation***

4. **Convention on the Markings of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection**

5. **International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings**

6. **International convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**